AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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WHOLE NO. 1235 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1934 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 24, NO. 50

As one lamp lights another nor grows less, so nobleness enkindleth nobleness.—Lowell.

Editorials

Relief Tip For Big Business

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Economy League, and other organizations made up of reactionary business leaders and their professional mouthpieces, continue to raise a hue and cry about the alleged excessive sums spent by the government to provide the destitute unemployed and their families, now numbering around twenty million persons, with the necessities of life. Archibald B. Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, is one of the most persistent propagandists in this campaign to reduce relief to garbage can standards.

According to a press dispatch from Argentina published in the New York Times, there is a remedy for unemployment relief in that country which, if adopted in the United States, would make the low standards urged by the penny-pinchers for relief look excessively high. The dispatch says that the Argentine Chamber of Deputies has reported favorably a measure designed to end the chewing of cocoa leaves, from which cocaine is made. It is claimed the practice is prevalent among hundreds of thousands of Indian and half-breed laborers in certain provinces where the leaves are produced. Advocates of the law say the alkaloid effect of the practice is to make the users insensible to poverty, hunger and cold.

It has been the experience in the United States that sensitiveness to hunger and cold and the other by-products of poverty is especially predominant among the ten millions of jobless and their families, whose unemployment relief rates the penny-pinchers want to reduce still lower than the inadequate standards now imposed upon these unfortunates.

It is a wonder that the Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Manufacturers and the National Economy League do not urge the wholesale importation of these cocoa leaves from Argentina. Then, instead of spending hundreds of millions of dollars a year to provide the destitute with food, clothing and shelter, they could be compelled by law to chew the cocoa leaves and the juice extracted in the process of mastication would render them immune to the suffering ordinarily intimately connected with the lack of food and shelter and knock the sensation of poverty into complete and permanent unconsciousness!

Higher Income and Inheritance Taxes

A good many progressive organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, advocate the levy of higher income and inheritance taxes on the well-to-do and rich in order to remedy in part the essential injustice by which a few of our people amass fortunes at the expens of the many. The taxes so acquired, it is held, should be used for the social betterment of the masses, thus in a round-about way resulting in a merited redistribution of wealth.

The continued existence of unjustly accumulated wealth in the hands of a few indicates the fertile field which still exists for this form of patriotic taxation. This is revealed by the estates left by citizens of New York State, which has a modest inheritance tax law. Recent issues of the New York daily papers list the following net estates appraised according to the law:

John Kneeland, New York City, retired grain merchant, $1,680,954. Prior to his death Mr. Kneeland set aside trust funds in excess of $1,000,000 for members of his family. These funds, not included in the appraisal, raised the estate to $2,680,954.

Curtis A. Peters, New York City, a justice of the State Supreme Court, $605,511.

Mrs. Charlotte D. Tidd, New York City, wife of George N. Tidd, president of the American Gas and Electric Company, $1,216,695.

Mrs. Margaret R. Thompson, New York City, widow of J. Walter Thompson, advertising agency head, $398,027. Just prior to her death Mrs. Thompson transferred $352,509 to her son, which would have raised the estate to $750,536.

Ambrose H. Burroughs, New York City, former counsel of the American Tobacco Company, $4,204,345.

Van Horne Norrie, New York City, chairman of the executive committee of the Bellevue Hospital Board, $2,543,222.

Miss Georgiana Kendall, New York City, $665,428.

Ernest S. Randall, banker and realty director, Freeport, Long Island, $1,000,000 (estimated).

It is axiomatic that large fortunes like these are never acquired by honest labor. They are secured through various forms of power used by the wealthy to dispossess other citizens who were relatively helpless. They are a social menace and should be penalized by having larger and ever larger portions sliced off with sharp inheritance and income taxes together with new principles of wealth distribution which will prevent the accumulation of these large estates by future plunderbunders.

Building Employment Shows Encouraging Upward Trend

A. F. of L. Reports Work Held Steady in November for First Time Since 1928; Housing Act Believed Helpful.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Overcoming the customary seasonal declines, employment in the building trades held steady in November, according to reports from local unions to the American Federation of Labor. It was the first November since the Federation started collective reports in 1928 that there was no decrease in employment in the industry. Between August, and at the end of October, there was an increase of 40,000 men at work in the building industry in the country as a whole.

In all trades, the number of union men employed dropped 1 per cent. In the building trades, however, where even in the boom years of 1928 and 1929 there were decreases affecting 3 and 1 per cent of the membership, respectively, from the preceding month of October, there was no change.

"Unquestionably this gain, for it really is a gain," said President William Green in commenting on the figures, "reflects the efforts of the Federal Housing Administration to break the deadlock in the building industry.

"For that matter the record of employment in the building trades show that since August, when the Federal Housing Administration actually got under way, the trend has been upward, September showing an increase in building trade employment affecting 2 per cent of the membership and in October 2 per cent more found work.

"In 1928, the year before the collapse of the boom, the decline in employment in these trades in November from October affected 3 per cent of the membership; in 1929, 1 per cent lost their jobs; in 1930, 4 per cent; in 1931, 1 per cent; in 193, 2 per cent, and last year, 1 per cent.

"Stated a little differently, there were 673,435 building tradesmen working in August in the country as a whole, 685,983 in September and 713,172 in October.

"This is not to say that the proportion of unemployment in the building trades is not even now most appalling—56 per cent, and 24 per cent working only part time—using trade union reports as a basis, compared with 25 per cent unemployed in all trades, 28 per cent in the metal trades, 16 per cent in the printing trades and 18 per cent in all other trades.

"It is, I believe, most significant that in the few months the National Housing Act has been in effect, the downward trend of building has been checked and apparently reversed.

"Now, with the second title of the Act providing for loans on new building as contrasted with the improvement and repair loans, really an emergency measure, first put into effect, we are hopeful of better things in the months immediately ahead.

"If we can only break down the unreasonable and out-dated prejudice against construction in the winter, the showing will be vastly better."

COTTON GARMENT FIRMS RELIEVED OF WAGE RAISE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The National Recovery Administration informed applicants that temporary exemptions had been granted them from the executive order affecting wages and hours in the cotton garment industry insofar as increased wages are concerned.

The exemptions were granted on recommendations made by the Cotton Garment Industrial Committee. This committee established headquarters at NRA and worked throughout the week-end to pass upon applications for relief to firms placed at a disadvantage because of the recently granted court stay.

Telegrams were sent to 145 individual manufacturing establishments and to 10 trade associations which made blanket application on behalf of their memberships.

Automobile Board's Election Plans Not Equitable to Labor

A. F. of L. Representative Protests Proposal For "Proportional Representation" for the Industry.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—The announcement of a plan of selecting collective bargaining representatives for the automobile industry, by the National Automobile Labor Board, which would provide a "proportional representation" is held by organized labor to be inequitable and unworkable.

The announcement issued by Dr. Leo Wolman, chairman of the board, was followed by a speech by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, before the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, in which he said the "spell" of regimentation of industry has been "broken"; and adding that working hours should be increased and wages should be "flexible" so as to bring the greatest production.

In the same speech, he advocated "free labor," evidently meaning free from legitimate organization, and urged "works councils" for individual plants, apparently under company domination—in short, "company unions." This, of course, is held to reflect the general non-co-operative attitude of the automobile industry and makes it all the more clear to many that legitimate organization of the workers in the automobile industry is the only way to avoid what may amount to chattel slavery of wage earners in the industry.

In connection with the announcement by the National Automobile Labor Board, F. J. Dillon, in charge of the Detroit office of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement:

"Dr. Wolman's proposed plan is not satisfactory to labor and is illegal.

"The American Federation of Labor is beaten in this set-up even if it wins. The issue is plain and well understood by the automobile workers: Shall the American Federation of Labor constitute the bargaining agency for the workers in the automobile industry, or should the company controlled and dominated unions act in the capacity.

"We have been prepared since April to partitcipate in an election to determine this question, but Dr. Wolman has backed away from the issue, after deliberating for eight months. We are justified in asking why the delay, why the evasion of the fundamental question?"

Big Business Calls Conference To Formulate Recovery Program

Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association Set To Start "Co-operation" At Meeting Beginning December 17.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The lately announced intention of big business to "cooperate" with the Government, believed by many an effort to make a virtue of necessity and gain all possible spoils, will apparently be based upon careful consideration of the needs of big business.

The two Committees for Business Recovery created by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States have called a conference of business leaders to be held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., beginning on December 17 for the purpose of formulating a program "for accelerating business recovery."

Invitations to attend have gone out to 100 leaders in the several fields of commerce, industry, finance and agriculture. The two committees also will be present.

The conference is set up as the outgrowth of action taken within the recent past by the two associations. The chamber's committee was named as the result of a resolution adopted by the Chamber Board on November 16. The manufacturers' committee was authorized at the Manufacturers' Annual Meeting December 6.

Delay Action On Prison-Made Goods

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The National Industrial Recovery Board has designated its chairman, S. Clay Williams, and Sidney Hillman, member, and Linton Collins, division administrator, to conduct negotiations with FERA to see if the latter can utilize prison labor garment production in the relief program, so as to remove prison-made clothing from the open market.

This was in pursuance to the recently published report on prison labor competition made by a special committee under Presidential executive order, in connection with the shortening of the work week in the cotton garment industry.

The committee reported prison production was endangering the status of this industry and the wages of its 185,000 employes.

The board put off until it can gather more data and legal and other opinions, the committee's proposal for a $50,000,000 PWA program of reconstructing the penal systems of the states so as to take the prison factories finally out of competition with private industry while furnishing maximum labor and training to prisoners by having them produce goods for state purposes only.

It also deferred, pending further reports, action on the proposal that the NRA label now used by prison plants under the prison labor compact be taken away or be made to carry the words "prison made."

PREDICTS ERADICATION OF BLINDNESS CAUSES AT ANNUAL CONFERENCE

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York City.—How blindness is being prevented and how vision is being conserved in all walks of life throughout the United States was reviewed at the three-day annual conference of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness here, December 6, 7 and 8.

Gathered together were 500 men and women active in the movement—eye physicians, nurses, "sight-saving class" teachers and supervisors, safety engineers, illumination experts, and social workers connected with eye clinics.

"Not only are most causes of blindness preventable now, but we believe that some of the principal causes will be practically eradicated in the next 25 or 50 years," said Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director of the Society. "At the present time, the blind population of the United States numbers approximately 114,000, and we have every reason to expect that the ratio of the blind to the general population will continue to decrease steadily."

LOS ANGELES STRIKE HEARINGS IN WASHINGTON

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Los Angeles, Calif.—As a result of complaints filed by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, in connection with the street car employes' strike in progress here, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered a hearing to be held in Washington, beginning December 20.

The operating company and its employes are both reported as expecting to have representatives testify at the hearing.

MILLIONAIRE INCOMES INCREASE, AS MODERATE ANNUAL EARNINGS DROP

Forty-six Individuals Make Over A Million; Corporation Earnings Go Up; Total Income Taxes Down.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Any anxiety that "big business' might have felt toward the New Deal should be relieved. A preliminary statistical survey released by the Bureau of Internal Revenue shows that million-dollar incomes doubled last year and earnings of big corporations jumped, while those reporting on smaller taxable incomes showed a marked decline.

During 1933, the bureau reported on the basis of income tax returns, 46 citizens had incomes of more than $1,000,00, compared with only 20 in 1932. Names were withheld.

Net income of all income taxpayers, however, fell to the lowest levels in eighteen years in 1933, amounting to only $10,845,653,532, against $11,185,499,309 in 1932. This compared with the record high income of $2,656,153,454 in 1924 and the previous low of $6,208,577,620 in 1916.

"Poor Man Pays"

Much of the taxes paid in 1933 continued to fall on the small taxpayer, although he paid a slightly smaller percentage of the total taxes than he did in 1932.

Income from salaries and wages during 1933 declined to $7,196,828,256 from $7,764,393,347 in 1932.

Business profits in 1932 were $1,287,883,245; partnerships, $450,275,911; rents and royalties, $492,503,231; dividends, $1,951,027,585 and interests, $1,162,584,454.

"Returns of individuals reporting income for 1933," the bureau said, "numbered 3,660,105, of which 1,731,116 were taxable and 1,928,989 non-taxable. Aggregate net income was $10,845,653,532 and the tax liability $327,967,761. Compared with returns for the previous year, the number decreased by 100,297, or 2.67 per cent.

"Total net income shows a decrease of $339,845,777, or 3.04 per cent, and tax liability increased $48,223,144, or 14.85 per cent.

Average Income $2,963

Average net income for all returns was $2,963. The average amount of tax liability for all returns was $101.90 and for taxable returns $215.45."

The number of corporation returns was 472,174, of which 104,702 showed net income of $2,506,078,279, income tax of $347,649,990, excess profits tax on $6,266,271 and total tax of $353,916,261.

ORGANIZERS TO AID UNION LABEL CAMPAIGN

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—According to an announcement by I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L., following a conference with President William Green, all A. F. of L. organizers are being asked to co-operate in the current campaign being conducted by the department in support of union-made goods and union services.

In a letter sent to organizers, Mr. Ornburn stated:

"We most earnestly suggest to you that in your talks before labor unions and central bodies you make a strong appeal to the members to buy only Union Label goods, and that in turn each trade unionist should make every effort to have his friends and neighbors do likewise. Impress on them that the Union Label stands for shorter hours, good wages, and better working conditions. It cannot be too often emphasized that by encouraging the consumers to buy Union Label products it will eliminate child labor, sweatshps, and the competititon of foreign labor. Then, encourage the union members to impress the public with the fact that the Union Label signifies the highest quality of goods."

STATE FEDERATIONS EXPECTED TO FIGHT FOR CHILD LABOR BAN

Approval Of Amendment Urged By President Green; Sixteen More State Approvals Necessary.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Twenty-eight State Federations of labor, affiliated with the A. F. of L., will lead the fight in their respective states for final approval of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Twenty states have so far voted approval and sixteen more are necessary.

In a special communication to the state federations in states that have not yet approved the proposed amendment, President William Green stated in part:

"The Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by twenty states. Favorable action by sixteen additional state legislatures is necessary in order to complete ratification of this constitutional amendment by three-fourths of the states.

"The American Federation of Labor has set the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by sixteen additional states during the coming year as one of its major legislative objectives.

"By direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor I am calling upon the Organized Labor Movements and their friends in the states which have not thus far approved the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to call upon the state legislatures to do so, to urge favorable action and to serve in every possible way to secure such favorable action during the coming winter.

"The following states have thus far failed to ratify the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming.

"It has been made convincingly clear that the evils of child labor can only be overcome and the child life of the nation protected through the application of national remedies. The evils of child labor constitute a national menace which can only be successfully dealth with through the enactment of a federal statute by the Congress of the United States.

"Let us win this great victory this winter in behalf of human welfare, child life, and the resultant moral advancement of the national life."

WORKERS SUPPORT AUTO INVESTIGATION

Investigation Begins In Detroit December 15; Dates Set For Many Hearings Thoughout Country.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Detroit, Mich.—The long-awaited investigation of the automobile industry was scheduled to start with hearings in Detroit, December 15 and 16. Dates have been set for hearings in many communities and the inquiry will be concluded with hearings in Washington, January 15 and 16.

The following matters will be the basis of the investigation: 1. Yearly income. 2. Speed required. 3. Wage methods. 4. Changes in wage rates. 5. Men required to work in the 48 hours per week. 6. How far hours were reduced before layoffs. 7. Treatment of older workers. 8. Other aspects of company treatment of employees.

Automobile workers affiliated with the A. F. of L. office will prepare briefs covering the general situation within the automobile industry, as it relates to the automobile workers, according to F. J. Dillon, in charge of the Detroit office of the A. F. of L.

Representatives of the Board of Inquiry will conduct hearings for the convenience of workers in the following cities: Flint, Michigan, December 17th and 18th; Landsing, Michigan, December 19th; Jackson, Michigan, December 20th; Toledo, Ohio, December 21 and 22; Dayton, Ohio, December 26th, Indianapolis, Indiana December 27th; St. Louis, Missouri December 28; and 29; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 30th and 31st; Muskegon, Michigan, January 2; South Bend, Indiana, January 3 and 4; Cleveland, Ohio, January 5 and 6; Buffalo, New York, January 7th and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 8th.

JAMES L. O'NEIL NAMED NRA CONTROL OFFICER

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—Appointment of James L. O'Neil, operating vice president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as control officer of NRA was announced recently. He will have charge of administration procedure, financial affairs, office management and personnel, assisting W. A. Harriman, administrative officer. He assumed his duties on December 7.

This important post has been created in the process of reorganization to increase and maintain operating efficiency. Final authority in matters of internal management are vested in the office.

Mr. O'Neil's services have been loaned by the Guaranty Trust Company at the request of the National Industrial Recovery Board.

Carr To Head NRA Distributing Trades

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The National Industrial Recovery Board has announced the appointment of Harry C. Carr as Acting Division Administrator of the Distributing Trades Division to succeed Robert L. Houston, who resigned recently.

Mr. Carr was Deputy Administrator in charge of the retail section of the Distributing Trades Section.

Major Points of Legislative Program Announced by A. F. of L.

Thirty-Hour Week, Industrial Disputes Act, Extension of NRA, Unemployment Insurance and Old-Age Pensions Among Laws Asked of Forthcoming Congress.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor has determined upon five major issues for presentation to the 74th Congress, which convenes January 3. These include the 30-hour work week, an adequate industrial disputes act, extension of the NRA, including Section 7-A, unemployment insurance and old age pensions; also immediate restoration of the remaining 5% of the Government pay cut. Other measures of outstanding importance will be supported by organized labor.

President William Green, in discussing the proposed legislative program, made the following revealing statement:

"The legislative program of the American Federation of Labor will be submitted to Congress when it convenes January 3, 1935. Measures embodying the legislative proposals endorsed and approved by labor are being prepared in detail for consideration and action by the Seventy-fourth Session of Congress. Labor will petition Congress to enact the following legislation:

"First—A 30-hour week measure similar to the Black Bill which was favorably acted upon by the United States Senate during the Seventy-third Session of Congress. Labor offers the 30-hour week bill as a partial remedy for unemployment. Only through a reduction in the number of hours worked per day and per week, so that the amount of work available may be equitably distributed, can the millions of workers now idle be accorded an opportunity to work and earn a decent living.

"Industrial management is constantly displacing workers through improvement in mechanical devices and the substitution of machinery for hand labor, adding to the millions unemployed, and, at the same time, demanding the maintenance of the status quo regarding the length of the work-day and work-week or demanding an increase in the number of hours worked per day.

"The time has arrived for all classes of people including the owners and managers of industry, to face stern economic facts. Industries covered by industrial codes of fair practice can not provide employment to workers for the number of hours incorporated in said codes. Labor is firmly convinced that the thirty-hour week bill is necessary to economic recovery and essential as a practical remedy for unemployment. We shall appeal to Congress to supply the remedy through the enactment of a 30-hour work-week bill.

"Second—An Industrial Disputes Act patterned after the Wagner Disputes Act, outlawing company unions and providing for the continuation of the National Labor Relations Board.

"Experience during the past year has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of such a measure. Company unions, financed, fostered and maintained by corporations, are contray to a sound public policy. They serve as the medium through which corporations exercise complete control over the economic lives of the workers. There can be no economic freedom in plants where company unions exist. In fighting to secure the enactment of legislation outlawing company unions, labor is fighting to make workers economically free and to democratize industry. Collective bargaining is a farce when it is carried on between a corporation management and its own company union. There is nothing which so seriously threatens the peace and tranquility of industrial communities as the forced acceptance of company unions.

"Every large employer of labor ordered by the National Labor Relations Board, set up by action of the last session of Congress, to permit elections to be held for the purpose of collective bargaining, has refused to cooperate and challenged the decision of the board. That means, in every instance where the National Labor Relations Board ordered an election for collective bargaining purposes, its decision was flouted and denied. Labor seeks to secure a remedy for this situation through the enactment of a practical, workable industrial disputes act.

"Third—The extension of the National Recovery Act. Labor will propose the extension of the National Recovery Act, retaining therein Section 7-A providing for collective bargaining, the abolition of child labor, the elimination of unfair trade practices, and the equal, adequate representation of labor with industry upon code authorities established by industrial codes of fair practice. Labor will also seek to secure equal representation with industry in the administration of the National Recovery Act. Labor will oppose any relinquishment of governmental supervision and control over the development, application and administration of industrial codes of fair practice.

"Fourth—Unemployment insurance and old-age pension legislation. Labor will be prepared to offer such amendments as may seem necessary to social justice legislation formulated and approved by the President's Committee on Economic Security.

"Fifth—The restoration of the wage reduction by January 1, which was imposed upon federal employees by action of the Seventy-second Session of Congress. It is the purpose and intention of the American Federation of Labor to make a drive for prompt, immediate action upon this measure. The economic, social and industrial facts call for an immediate restoration of the pay taken from federal employees.

"While these legislative proposals will be considered as the major part of labor's federal legislative program, there are other measures of great importance which will be supported by labor and its friends. It is the intention and purpose of the American Federation of Labor to utilize its organized instrumentalities in mobilizing the more than thirty million wage earners with their friends in support of this legislative program. The replies to questionnaires sent by the American Federation of Labor to members of Congress justify the conclusion that these federal legislative measures proposed and supported by labor will be enacted into law before the adjournment of the Seventy-fourth Session of Congress, which meets on January 3, 1935."

RICHBERG INDICATES GOVERNMENT PLANS A "MIDDLE ROAD COURSE"

By A. F. of L. News Service.

New York.—Veering neither to the right nor to the left, but keeping a "middle of the road" course, on the part of the Administration, was indicated in an important address by Donald R. Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council. The address was delivered at the annual dinner of the National Manufacturers' Association.

The failure of private business to meet all of its responsibilities was the cause of the Government's present intervention with industry, he stated.

OIL COMPANY INDICTED FOR LABOR VIOLATIONS

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The indictment of the Gulf Refining Company on 72 counts of violating the labor provisions of the oil code was hailed by the Oil Administration as one of the progressive major steps in the constant campaign for enforcing the code against all violators.

George W. Stocking, chairman of the Petroleum Labor Policy Board, informally advised Oil Administrator Harold L. Ickes of the indictment. Chairman Stocking asserted that the Federal Grand Jury, by its action, sustained the Administration's contention that the company resorted to illegal practices to break a strike last summer at its Girard Point, Pa., plant.

The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury at Philadelphia. The jury agreed in effect with the Board's findings that in breaking the strike, the company made employees work as long as 48 consecutive hours. The Board's inquiry also disclosed that many long-time employees of the company were discharged when they struck.

Prosecution was recommended to the Department of Justice by Administrator Ickes when the board reported its findings to him.

SOCIALISTS SEEKING CLOSER COOPERATION WITH ORGANIZED LABOR

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Boston.—An immediate program of action to further the growing friendly cooperation between the organized labor movement and the Socialist party has been adopted by the Socialist national executive committee, meeting here. The program includes:

A vigorous campaign for the 30-hour week.

A campaign to enroll all workers into genuine labor unions, and to destroy company unions.

A campaign for adequate unemployment insurance legislation.

A survey of the prospects for independent political action on the part of labor and farm organizations in the near future.

Reject United Front

In addition to the above steps, the national executive committee rejected a proposal for joint action with the Communist party on the grounds that the disruptive policy of the Communists in the labor movement made impossible their inclusion in a program of cooperation with the organized labor movement.

RUBBER WORKERS AWAIT COURT DECISION IN OHIO

Labor Board Withdraws Election Order; Justice Department Get Case.

By A. F. of L. News Service.

Akron, Ohio.—Rubber workers in the Firestone and Goodrich plants here are marking time, confidently expecting that elections for selection of representatives for collective bargaining will soon proceed.

Meantime, due to the action entered in the U. S. Circuit Court by the companies, the National Labor Relations Board, which had ordered the elections to be held November 7, has withdrawn the order, pending hearing of the case.

It is stated that the U. S. Department of Justice has been asked by the Labor Board to defend the court action on behalf of the Government.